

RATIFIED BY THE PEOPLE

Citizens of Victoria in Public Meeting Assembled Endorse Action of the Times in Regard to Moral Reform.

Enthusiastic Reception Accorded to the Advocates of Law and Order at the City Hall Last Night.

Obstructive Tactics of the Hoodlum Element Defeated by the Overwhelming Expression of the People's Voice.

A Meeting Without a Parallel in the History of the City—A Resolution Which Means Much for Victoria.

At five minutes to eight o'clock last evening the city hall was crowded. The call for a meeting to consider the action of the police commissioners had succeeded better than was anticipated in the gathering of a concourse of people and in place of the ordinary handful of people who generally respond to the call of a civic meeting there were present fully 500, and, contrary to expectations, all of them were men. Late in the evening the audience was swelled to at least a thousand.

And many of them were men who were not imbued with any idea of moral reform in the general acceptance of the term, for a large number were smoking and a goodly proportion were recognizable as more or less acquainted with the liquor traffic on one side of the bar or the other.

Three minutes after eight o'clock there was an outburst of cheering, occasioned by the entrance of his worship the mayor, who promptly proceeded to announce the circumstances under which the meeting was called. Reading the requisition, his worship announced that, in accordance therewith, the call had been issued, and he then asked the meeting to proceed to the choice of a chairman.

His worship's positive declining of the honor of presiding, suggested by Mr. Noah Shakespeare, was hailed with another burst of cheering, and the choice of Alderman Phillips, on the suggestion of Mr. John Grant, became necessary.

There was some difficulty in obtaining a secretary, Messrs. Francis Page and George Sheldon Williams being nominated in turn, and each in turn signifying by non-appearance unwillingness to accept the position. Ultimately Mr. H. A. Mann undertook the duties of the post, and then there was some further delay owing to the want of a programme. Loud calls were made for Mr. Marchant, but Mr. Shakespeare, who had been the ex-ordained, was not present and that Mr. T. L. Graham was appointed to move the resolution.

Then began a studied attempt to prevent the champions of the moral reform movement from giving expression to their opinions, but the first speaker proved equal to the occasion, and his repeated allusion to "claqueurs" (gentlemen who interrupt the performance) had the effect of blighting the noisy element to time.

But the fun began in earnest when a young man who is identified with the Canadian Artillery thought he had a good crack at it, to throw at Mr. Graham, and for a few minutes it looked as if there was going to be something almost amounting to a "scrap," but the young man was compelled to acknowledge that the subject in which he seemed most interested had nothing to do with that which the meeting was called to consider.

His worship the mayor obtained a fair hearing for Mr. Graham, by pointing out that as chief magistrate of the city he was principally interested in the meeting and was, therefore, desirous of seeing every speaker receive a fair hearing.

Mr. Graham was then allowed to continue and conclude his speech by a comparative quiet, winding up by moving the resolution which constituted the real business of the meeting.

Rev. Dr. Campbell, in seconding the resolution, won the favor of his audience from the outset and received an excellent hearing. His caustic allusion to the statements of two of the police commissioners was received with bursts of applause, but when the eloquent doctor stated with all the emphasis of which he is a master that "if young men could not restrain their passions sufficiently to save them from outraging young women and children and the lunatic asylum was the best place for them," the audience cheered again and again.

Another excellent point made by the second speaker was his allusion to the statement of the mayor as police commissioner that so long as the bawdy houses were conducted in an orderly manner they were not to be interfered with, which the speaker said, meant that so long as the "pleasure" was quiet no objection would be raised.

The mayor was the next speaker, and made a commencement by wishing his audience a "Happy New Year." His worship gave a sample of special pleading which seemed to win the approval of the element which had previously expressed their sentiments as favorable to the action of the police commissioners and in his attempt to cast opprobrium on the editor of the Times the speaker showed that he had devoted more attention to preparing his address than his worship would care the public to suppose he had considered necessary.

Ex-Mayor John Grant announced the audience with one of his characteristic addresses, devoted, of course, to the attempt to prove that the efforts of those who are working for reform of present conditions will be without avail. Many of his statements were received with incredulity, and in answer to the expressions of doubt the speaker contented himself with a reiteration of the statement with greater emphasis. Mr. Grant said that Victoria would compare favorably morally with any other city in the Dominion, and went so far as to say that he considered Mr. Morris "a greater evil" and condemned the agitation for reform as nothing more than a political dodge to "blast the fair reputation of Mr. Redfern."

But Mr. Grant fairly capped the climax with his amendment, which was hailed with a storm of groans and howling, and which it required a special request addressed to Mr. J. K. Campbell to find a seconder for.

Then occurred the most disgraceful scene of the evening, ex-Alderman Marchant being treated to a reception which

might have been expected from the denunciations of a menagerie, but which was something that the decent men in the audience were, with good reason, heartily ashamed. Mr. Marchant, however, is an old campaigner to be silenced even by a systematic attempt to howl him down, and in spite of the hisses, the howling, and the yelling, thanks to his eloquence and his lusty lungs, he secured a hearing after all, and poured some hot shot into the ranks of those who had organized themselves together into an organized attempt to drown the voice of the reformer.

Mr. Marchant was succeeded by a "character," John, a restive member of the Vancouver Y. M. C. A. and of the local corps of the Salvation Army, announced in stentorian tones that he had had "a practical experience of religion in Victoria, and found it a humbug," and that was all "John" was allowed to give utterance to.

Ex-Alderman Macmillan was treated almost as badly as Mr. Marchant. The fact that the clock indicated 10:30 being made the excuse for loud cries of "time." The young man who is identified with the Canadian Artillery, made himself particularly noticeable, though Mr. Macmillan finally made himself heard by devoted special attention to that individual.

Rev. R. W. Trotter made a stirring speech, appealing for the recognition of British law on the very highest grounds, and winning the audience up to a pitch of enthusiasm by his really able remarks. He also was treated to some attention at the hands of the same irrepressible young man of the militia, who seemed to be entirely impervious to the repeated rebuffs he received.

Mr. Chas. H. Lagrin, editor of the Colonist, was loudly called for, and in spite of his apparent unwillingness to speak he occupied ten minutes to excellent purpose, receiving one of the most attentive hearings of the evening.

By this time it was becoming evident that the arguments advanced by the speakers on behalf of the resolution had made a deep impression upon the larger portion of the audience, and those who had been making themselves obnoxious in the early part of the evening had for very shame to sit in silence and admit the force of the logic pitilessly poured out upon them. Rev. J. C. Speer made a strong indictment of the chief magistrate of the city on the ground of his failure to do his duty as a police commissioner, entering a strong protest against the conduct of the chief magistrate as a parent, as a citizen and as the pastor of a church.

Mr. Alex. Wilson was the last speaker, and he kept the audience alive even after the closing of the meeting. With characteristic candor Mr. Wilson persisted in calling "a spade a spade," and drove home in forcible fashion the arguments advanced by the previous speakers, being armed for the occasion by his long residence in Victoria, and therefore in a position to refer to the time when other evils were defended as necessary, but which are now regarded as abominable.

It was now approaching twelve o'clock and the chief of police indicated that the audience had at last heard all the speakers they wished, and the chairman proceeded to put the matter to a vote. The amendment moved by Mr. Grant, commending the action of the police commissioners, was first put, and the shouts of "Aye" seemed to emanate from a large number of people, but the negative vote was so loud that it was a matter of some doubt whether the victory was on the side of the friends of law and decency. The chairman, however, called for a show of hands, when it was easily apparent that the amendment was defeated by an overwhelming majority. It is estimated conservatively at three to one. Rounds of cheering greeted the announcement, and when the resolution was voted on the only opposition was that of the irrepressible young militiaman, who held up his hand and kept it up as if to make up by his persistence for the lack of sympathizers.

It was a wonderful meeting in many respects. Probably one of the largest ever held in the city, and a long one; it indicated about all possibility of question the great interest which has been shown in the question of moral reform. From 8 o'clock until close of the meeting the immense audience manifested the keenest interest in the proceedings, the speakers retaining their positions, some of them uncomfortable ones, with but little change of position. Nor was that the only remarkable feature. The argument was all on one side, as was the eloquence. John Grant, of course, made the only attempt to combat the general argument, the mayor's address being practically confined to a defence of his individual position and to an attack on the editor of the Times. The result was a foregone conclusion, for although long before the vote was taken that the majority were in favor of the resolution proposed by Mr. Graham, and which was a strong denunciation of the action of the police commissioners. After the meeting Mr. Graham received many congratulations upon the policy adopted by the Times and upon the triumphant resolution given by one of the largest meetings ever held in British Columbia.

The following is a detailed report of the speeches:

Mr. Graham, editor of the Times, said he had been asked to propose the resolution, but before doing so would make a few preliminary remarks, and said he was very anxious to see such a large, representative gathering as was present. In regard to the proceedings that took place at the meeting of the police commissioners on Thursday last,

When the children are hungry, what do you give them? Food.

When thirsty? Water.

Now use the same good common sense, and what would you give them when they are too thin? The best fat-forming food, of course.

Somehow you think of Scott's Emulsion at once.

For a quarter of a century it has been making thin children, plump; weak children, strong; sick children, healthy.

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while he had the highest respect for Mayor Redfern, and that he was not in the least in sympathy with the remarks at Thursday's meeting the speaker contended that he was mistaken and disagreed with him in toto, and would endeavor to show by voice and pen to counteract the evil those remarks had caused. He continued to say that the views of two of the police commissioners were not consistent with the great ideas upon which the British nation had been built. Victoria to-day stands at the parting of the ways, and is in danger of getting a reputation of being wide open. He was not going to give it that name, and did not intend to flatter the ears of the audience, but a youth he had known had been a medical student, and as such had ample opportunity of witnessing daily the sufferings of youths who underwent operations, the result of this gross disease, and said that if the youths present had the same privilege they would not take long to decide which way to go. The speaker then referred to the time when, owing to the awful ravages of the typhoid fever, Lord Wolseley wrote and caused to be printed and hung up in every barrack room in the garrison towns of the United Kingdom, a letter addressed to the troops, in which he said: "The British nation has been built on the basis of the laws of the statute book, and he was very sorry to hear of the closing of the local Y. M. C. A. It was the want of such institutions that drove criminals to these dens of vice, and he would be only too happy to assist in building up the institution again. He would now read the resolution and leave it in the hands of those following him, who, he believed, would give it the treatment at the hands of the audience that he had received. The following is the resolution:

"Whereas it appears from the reports in the public press of the meeting of the police commissioners held on the 29th inst., that the chief magistrate of the city has been guilty of a gross violation of the law, especially in regard to the houses of prostitution, in that the chief of police has been told so long as the houses of prostitution are conducted in a decent manner, and he is not to interfere with them; Be it resolved that we, the citizens of Victoria now assembled, condemn in the strongest terms the conduct of the majority of the board of police commissioners, and that the chief magistrate of the city in instructing the chief of police not to enforce the law as it stands upon the statute book, and that we demand that in future the board of police commissioners see that the law is enforced, and that copies of the foregoing resolution be sent to the provincial government and to the police commissioners."

Rev. Dr. Campbell followed, and said in opening that he was sure that he would have a good hearing, and that a previous speaker had thought he had been badly treated, but he thought the majority of the men present were honest men, who were anxious to remedy the condition of affairs in this city. He did not think there was a man present who did not wish well for the city of Victoria.

The question submitted to the audience admitted of little question. He thought that the chief magistrate of the city, in the able reports of the meetings of the board of police commissioners, and for the leaders which had appeared in their columns from time to time. He wished to have a good hearing, and that the chief magistrate of the city in instructing the chief of police not to enforce the law as it stands upon the statute book, and that we demand that in future the board of police commissioners see that the law is enforced, and that copies of the foregoing resolution be sent to the provincial government and to the police commissioners."

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"How are these houses to be properly conducted?" exclaimed Dr. Campbell, commenting upon a remark of Dr. Heineken of yesterday. "The law is a violation of the law of God's word, and the law obtained under British rule throughout the world."

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election, they obtained entrance and published things calculated to injure his character. According to the statute the meetings of the police commissioners were open to the press, and he admitted the social evil here, but said there was no objection to his trying to stamp it out. It had been tried before in the larger cities on the continent with very disastrous results, and finally brought things to such a pass that they had to leave the houses. He went on to say that the Times was now posing as the organ of the moral reform party, but it had libeled the town and perhaps would prevent many from settling here who would have done so if the articles published by it were not so untrue. The editor was a traitor to the city and had taken the wrong steps to try and reform it. Reform, he submitted, must be effected gradually, as great results cannot be attained by extreme measures. The Times had stated that the actions of the police commissioners were those of "frightened rabbits." He asked the audience if his actions were those of a frightened rabbit. The rabbit who wrote that article was a coward, but a would-be hero, and over with the contempt it deserved, and emphatically declared that Victoria was a moral and virtuous town as any city in the world. Great uproar, cheers and hisses. He had given the names of finding out how many of these women were in the town, and ascertained that the exact number was 71, and since then would have done so if the police records show that we compare favorably with any other city. The article in the Times about the school children was a lie and a scandal against the school and the public schools. The editor acknowledged that he had received the information second hand, but if he had had the interests of the place at heart would have, before publishing such information, first ascertained if the things stated were true. He had no doubt some of the gentlemen opposing him were actuated with good desires, but it would be better if they were as sincere in acts as in words. The police commissioners, he said, were impossible to drive the evil out of the city, so they desire to keep the places all together where they will be able to watch it and suppress any revival. If the people wished the change they should present a petition to the council and not take such steps as they have. He certainly thought this meeting was purely a political dodge to make a test question at the next election. He had not raised the issue, but would do so in the future. After thanking the audience for good hearing said he hoped and believed the people would endorse his actions by returning him at the head of the poll on Thursday week.

John Grant got a "promiscuous" reception. He thought it was a rather important question, to be or not to be, that is the question, whether we will place reasonable, sensible men in charge of civic affairs or put them into the hands of cranks and agitators, who have no right and wrong and are moral agitators. That is not the kind of people he wanted to see at the head of the city's affairs. Every man who would defame the name of the city as a traitor to it, in the public press, was a traitor to it. The people of Victoria had been spending money to advertise the advantages of Victoria, while a few individuals were defaming the fair name of the place. He condemned both newspapers, and said the Victorians must stand up and defend the name of the city. The press of Victoria did not to be tolerated nor patronized. Every man in the room knows it is impossible to do away with the social evil. He wanted to know what they were going to do with all these women. One man had told him that they were going to do something, but he did not know what. The good people of the city would not take one of these women into their homes, even if they were reformed. The men might, but the ladies would not. (Loud cheers.)

The speaker at some length and with great gusto drew pictures of the hard-heartedness of "good" people in the city of Victoria, and pronounced with great emphasis that he compared favorably with any town in Canada. He had seen more hard conduct in small towns in the east in one day than he saw here in a year in Victoria. Being asked for the name of the town, the speaker intimated "Toronto" and "Montreal," a statement which contributed considerably to the merriment of the audience. Being asked on this point Mr. Grant intimated Hamilton, and that portion of the audience who hail from that district inquired for dates. The speaker admitted being a little misty on the subject, but said that it was in the "fifties" somewhere, another statement that was received with loud laughter. The agitation, the speaker said, was red hot to drive people off the trail. He considered Mayor Redfern's opposition the bigger evil of the two. The audience indicated unmistakably that they did not consider the meeting the place to convene, but Mr. Grant held to the point, and said Mayor Redfern was returned by as big a majority as there were votes in the house. He moved the following amendment to the resolution, which was seconded by J. K. Campbell: "That this meeting of the citizens of Victoria in public assembly commend the action of Messrs. Redfern and Heineken in the position they assumed at the recent meeting of the police commissioners."

Mr. W. Marchant, who was received with groans and hisses, asked for a fair and impartial hearing and stated his intention to speak on the question if he could have an order for his goods. He closed he had bid for support and showed he regarded it as a political issue. (Applause.)

Rev. Ralph Trotter said he was a Briton and a citizen who for four years in the city had paid his taxes. In answer to a question as to whether he had not been driven out of the town, Mr. Trotter said he had not, and the power did not exist that could drive him out. (Cheers.) He had an offer for his goods, but he would not take it, as he had no time to go to the Rossland, but would not do so, as he had stated to fight out this question. Three years ago he had endeavored to remedy this social evil, but he was balked in his attempt by the mayor, as he (the mayor) would not grant a public enquiry until his (the speaker's) evidence was produced. Considering that the evidence was such as would incriminate the very men who had paid his taxes, and that he was expected to accede to their request. Two wealthy gentlemen from Nova Scotia had visited Victoria, with intentions of investing their money here, but when they saw the state of affairs they returned to their native land and went away disgusted with the moral state of the city.

Ex-Ald. John McMillan had great difficulty in quieting the boisterous portion of the audience before he could get a hearing. The stout ex-representative of the North Ward started by complimenting the commissioners upon the character of the men whom they had brought to support their cause. A rough which drowned the speaker's voice ensued. "You can keep this up till morning," said the speaker, "but I can stay till noon." Some of the noisy element suggested putting him out, but the appearance of the sturdy

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speaker and his bold challenge deterred them from any further demonstration along that line. "I have the right to address this meeting, and I am going to," said Mr. McMillan. "I am not going to be browbeaten by the mob. I have friends who will stay with me and the presence of the mob will not prevent me from gambling bells can't howl me down. It's an insult to the intelligence of this city that such a state of affairs exists. Another period of uproar followed. We have a sample of how the mayor enforces the law," said Mr. McMillan. "We have a sample of how the chief of police performs his duties. You can offer no stronger reason for moral reform than this meeting."

The mayor was again compelled to take the platform and reiterated his former appeal for fair play and asked the audience to hear the speakers quietly.

"If the police commissioners did their duty there would be more than asking for order," continued the speaker. "The representatives of the law would be here. We have here an illustration of how the maxim that the law shall not be enforced works. When I stood on this platform four years ago and championed the cause of Mayor Redfern, you were here. Another uproar followed, but finally the speaker triumphed and proceeded. He said that when the police commissioners say that the law sets up the chief of police to not enforce the law, "you will take the company of the Chinaman in the brothel, but not in the discussion of public questions." The audience cheered vociferously. Passing on he referred to the painted women who sit in the windows on Chatham street and one of the noisy element wanted to know if he was sure they were painted. He got his answer for the speaker replied, "Yes, and you helped to paint them."

"Does Mayor Redfern dare to say that gambling can be repressed and prostitution cannot? Why should he make an attempt to suppress it?" continued Mr. McMillan.

"I accuse Mayor Redfern of nothing; of taking no rake-offs. He is too honorable a man to take any rake-off. I respect his business integrity, but he is a mistaken man."

"I know Mayor Redfern did not introduce this system of instructing the police not to do their duty. Things have come to this pass for fifteen years. Agitation had been useless while the late police magistrate and the mayor alone constituted the board. But as soon as we got a fearless, honorable man in the place, 'you will take the company of the Chinaman in the brothel, but not in the discussion of public questions.' There was something for reporters to hear; before it was evident there was not. As soon as this was reported in the Times the moral sense of the city was shocked and this meeting is the outcome."

"You have as your leader on this platform to-night a man who was once mayor of the city. I ask you to look after him, for he has been a good mayor, but you are willing to entrust your boys under his leadership? (Loud cries of 'No, no! I fight for those who can't fight for themselves. It has become a term of reproach for a lady to be seen in a hack in this city. In the eastern cities courtesans can ride in the hacks licensed by the city. Men who are always howling at the Chinamen make no objection to their attendance at these houses which the howlers are here this night to defend. (Loud cheers.) Mayor Redfern had said this was not a political matter, but before the mayor said that he would not be here, he showed he regarded it as a political issue. (Applause.)"

Rev. Ralph Trotter said he was a Briton and a citizen who for four years in the city had paid his taxes. In answer to a question as to whether he had not been driven out of the town, Mr. Trotter said he had not, and the power did not exist that could drive him out. (Cheers.)

He had an offer for his goods, but he would not take it, as he had no time to go to the Rossland, but would not do so, as he had stated to fight out this question. Three years ago he had endeavored to remedy this social evil, but he was balked in his attempt by the mayor, as he (the mayor) would not grant a public enquiry until his (the speaker's) evidence was produced. Considering that the evidence was such as would incriminate the very men who had paid his taxes, and that he was expected to accede to their request. Two wealthy gentlemen from Nova Scotia had visited Victoria, with intentions of investing their money here, but when they saw the state of affairs they returned to their native land and went away disgusted with the moral state of the city.

Ex-Ald. John McMillan had great difficulty in quieting the boisterous portion of the audience before he could get a hearing. The stout ex-representative of the North Ward started by complimenting the commissioners upon the character of the men whom they had brought to support their cause. A rough which drowned the speaker's voice ensued. "You can keep this up till morning," said the speaker, "but I can stay till noon." Some of the noisy element suggested putting him out, but the appearance of the sturdy

state of the city. He had suggested and would support institutions for fallen women, and if one of them came to him and told him she wished to reform, he would give her the half of the last dollar he had to help her. He was in dead earnest about this affair, and would be found fighting for reform to the end. (Applause.)

Mr. C. H. Lagrin said he had no intention of speaking, but had been called upon, and would briefly outline his attitude. As far as the Colonist was concerned, there had been nothing whatever in the matter, and he had no knowledge of the meeting of the commissioners until he saw the reports brought in from that meeting. He thought Victoria compared very favorably with any city in which he had ever lived in its orderliness, but in no place had he ever seen the social evil so conspicuous. He had never lived anywhere where he would not stand for the enforcement of law, no matter who took the other side. (Cheers.) The meeting of the police commissioners made this meeting a necessity. (Hear, hear.) He then denounced as utterly and absolutely false the statement that the social evil was necessary to keep young men from the lunatic asylum. Another reason given was that they were necessary in order to protect our daughters. As the father of a family, he asked any man to sacrifice his daughter in order that his should be protected. (Cheers.) If the men who believed that these women are the protectors of the honor of their wives and daughters pursue the argument to its logical conclusion, they should salute these women when they meet them on the streets. (Loud applause.) Nothing more prejudicial to the interest of Victoria ever went out than the statements of the majority of the board, and their statements and reports of the press was the greatest defamation of the city. (Applause.) If it became known that any venerable minister like Rev. Dr. Campbell and Rev. Ralph Trotter had been in the city or a public platform the city was disgraced, and the men who insulted them were the men who sat in the seats and applauded arguments in favor of prostitution. It was a disgrace to Victoria that honorable men could not come and express their views without being insulted. (Applause.) He stood for the enforcement of the law against prostitution. This crime could not be wholly suppressed, but the city could be forced, and more they could not do. In closing he appealed to the meeting to sustain the resolution, especially when British Columbia and not to allow it to go out to the world that it stood opposed to the enforcement of the law

Private Room
For
Inspection
of
Some

We have now a stock
of the finest TRUSSES
which science and Art
can produce.

Bowes,

HE Dispenses

Prescriptions.

100 Government Street,

Near Yates Street.

COLD AND MORE SNOW.

Daily Report furnished by the Victoria
Meteorological Department.

Victoria, B.C., Jan. 5.—5 a.m.—The high
barometer area, accompanied by zero tem-
peratures, mentioned yesterday, still hovers
over Northern British Columbia. The pres-
sure has also increased throughout the
Pacific Slope to California. Although the
winds remain light to moderate along the
north Pacific coast, there are slight indica-
tions of a storm developing off the
state of Oregon. Fair, cold weather pre-
valing over the entire western portion of
the continent.
Nanaimo—Wind, N.E.; weather, cloudy.
Victoria—Barometer, 30.54; temperature,
27, minimum, 23; wind, N. 1 mile; snow,
trace; weather, snowy.
Vancouver—Temperature, 19; weather,
cloudy.
Kamloops—Barometer, 30.54; tempera-
ture, 2, minimum, 2 below; wind, S.W., 5
miles; weather, cloudy.
Barkerville—Temperature, 10 below;
minimum, 12 below; wind, calm; weather,
clear.
Nash, Wash.—Barometer, 30.28; tempera-
ture, 28, minimum, 26; wind, N. 4 miles;
weather, clear.
Portland, Oregon—Barometer, 30.30; tem-
perature, 29, minimum, 26; wind, N. 4
miles; snow, 0.4; weather, cloudy.
Tacoma—Barometer, 30.30; temperature,
28, minimum, 24; wind, S. 4 miles;
weather, cloudy.
San Francisco—Barometer, 30.40; tempera-
ture, 44, minimum, 42; wind, N.E. 4
miles; weather, cloudy.

Forecasts

For 30 hours ending 3 p.m. Friday.
Victoria and vicinity—Fresh to strong
northwest and east winds; cloudy and con-
tinued cold; light snow showers.
Lower Mainland—Northeast and east
winds; continued cold; light snow showers.

City News in Brief.

—Smoke the "Nugget," 106 Johnson St.
—Double bill at the A.O.U.W. hall to-
night. The Burglar, followed by The
Factory Girl.

—The public schools of the city, the
opening of which was deferred for two
days on account of the storm, re-opened
this morning.

—The honorary secretary of the British
Columbia Protestant Orphanage, thank-
fully acknowledges the receipt of a sum
of \$3 from the children of the Victoria
West public school.

—Samples of 1899 Crescent bicycles,
both chain and chainless, have just been
received by the local agents, Messrs.
Walt & Co. As usual they are perfect
beauties, and the prices are right.

—Children's tea sets, moustache and
presentation cups and saucers, fancy
pitchers, carvers, knives and forks, and
other suitable Christmas presents, at
R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.

—Bargains in Flannellette Blouses
which have never been equalled in Victo-
ria. At the Sterling, 83 Yates street.

—The members of the young ladies
basket ball club spent an enjoyable time
at the roller rink on Port street last
night. A masquerade minstrel French ball
is on the programme for next Monday
evening, when prizes will be given for
graceful waiting and for step dancing.

—The Bishop of Columbia has been
invited to assist at the consecration of the
Rev. W. H. M. Oreland as Bishop of
California at San Francisco on the 25th
of January, the festival of the conversion
of St. Paul. This is the first consecra-
tion of a bishop in the Anglican Commu-
nity on the Pacific coast.

—Ald. Humphrey has announced him-
self as a candidate for reelection in
South ward. The work which he has
done in connection with the removal of
the bridge in the city not being com-
pleted, the worthy alderman desires to
have the opportunity of again occupying
a seat at the council board to enable
him to carry out the work he has under-
taken.

—The following gentlemen have re-
ceived invitations to dine with His Honor
Lieut.-Governor McInnes this evening:
Hon. C. A. Semlin, Hon. J. Martin, Hon.
F. Carter-Cotton, Hon. Fred Hume, Hon.
Dr. R. E. McKechnie, the Bishop of Colu-
mbia, Chief Justice, Mr. Col. Grant,
Templeman, Senator Reid, Thos. Earle,
M.P.; Hewitt Bostock, M.P.; United
States Consul Smith, Japanese Consul
Seimaburo Shimizu, Rev. Dr. Campbell,
Lt. Col. Packer, D.V.O.; Lt. Col. Grant,
R.E.; Major Williams, A.D.C.; Mayor
Redfern, Robert Beaven, Capt. McElm-
nan, F. J. Deane, M.P.P.; James Dun-
smuir, M.P.P.; Richard Hall, M.P.P.; R.
Dollan Holmwood, M.P.P.; W. R. Rob-
ertson, M.P.P.; Ralph Smith, M.P.P.;
and Mr. Speaker Forster.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.

PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Along the Waterfront.

—For ladies' fine tailor made costumes
go to Wm. Stewart, Fort street.

—Glassware and other goods just
opened at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Dou-
glas street.

—Violins from \$1 upwards; finest
strings for all instruments, 65 Yates
street.

—The regular meeting of the Trades
and Labor Council will be held at the
Wallace hall to-night.

—The rival dances, Mollie's Natel and
Atlantis, appear at the A.O.U.W. hall
to-night in their celebrated demon-
strations of the terpsichorean art.

—H. Nesbitt, of the Hamilton Powder
Company, found a silver watch at the
foot of Church hill on Saturday. Finder
can have the same by proving property.

—Dress Goods and Millinery at cost
for the next 10 days at the Sterling
Annual Clearance Sale, 83 Yates street.

—The "Old Curiosity Shop" by the
Empire Co. was poorly attended last
evening. Though the performance was a
capital production, the audience was
small.

—Miss Swivel, Mr. Lindley
was very good, and as Little Nell and the
Marchioness Miss Adelaide Flint gave
a first-class characterization. Miss
Lindley gave an exhibition of her fire
dance at the close of the play. This
evening "All is not gold that glitters."

—In fairness to Dr. Ernest Hall, whose
office was the scene of one of the inci-
dents of the Stoddard-Pennock case, it
should be stated that that gentleman
was in no way connected with the
confession in his office and has no
knowledge whatever of the case.

—Sergeant Langley and Constable
Murray, provincial police, this morning
arrested Elyard Tetu, of the Cedar Hill
district, on a charge of arson, the in-
formation setting forth that on Novem-
ber 20th last he set fire to his two-story
frame house on lot 62 of lots 2 and 3 of
section 38 on the Firgrove estate at
Cedar Hill.

—Constable Perky has reached Van-
couver from Winnipeg with the Indian
Jimmie who hacked a Cheamalus store-
keeper with an axe eight or nine months
ago and received a life sentence. "Jim-
mie" who has been in the Stony Moun-
tain penitentiary since his trial, has been
granted a re-trial. Jimmy had a dispute
over a store bill, and thinking that he
was being cheated, he murdered the
Cheamalus store-keeper with an axe.
The new evidence obtained in his case
is not definitely known.

—Great reductions in every line at the
Sterling Annual Clearance Sale on Tues-
day, 3rd January, 1899. The Sterling, 83
Yates street.

—Among the recent arrivals at the
Driard is J. F. Ward, of New York,
who left in November last and stopped
at the Thistle creek, Stewart
river and Selwyn creek diggings, and
confirms the richness of Thistle creek.
In the opinion of miners there it will
rich as an Eldorado creek. At
Selwyn creek nothing could be learned.
Those in the bunk house there were told
in their praises of the creek, but Mr.
Ward did not see any ground for their
assertions. While at Skagway he heard
a report from arrivals who left some
time after him of a fire in Dawson early
in December, a store and a dwelling being
destroyed.

BLEW OUT HER BRAINS.

Myrtle Broeze, a Variety Actress, Shoots
Herself at Dawson City.

Miners who arrived from Dawson by
the steamer Rosalie, which reached Van-
couver yesterday, bring news of the sui-
cide of Myrtle Broeze, a variety actress,
well known on the coast, and more es-
pecially in Victoria. She was the Tel-
evic music hall here in company with her
sister Florence for many months prior to
going north. Myrtle Broeze, it seems,
wished to marry a wealthy Klondiker,
but in a fell moment she introduced her
intended husband to her older but youn-
ger appearing and more attractive look-
ing sister Florence. That began the
tragedy. Florence won the miner's love
and the sister was deserted. The two
sisters were appearing in a song
and dance specialty at a Daw-
son music hall, and the miner
fairly camped there, but it was
to Florence now that his addresses were
all paid, and she, unlike her sister, did
not care for her admirer. As in the case
of all men, the woof did not live him
to the sister who would have given him
her love, but continued his attacks on
the adamant heart of Florence. Myrtle
was as one dead to him. Realizing this
the spurned one became melancholy, and
one day just before the recently returned
miners left ended her troubles by blow-
ing out her brains.

The two sisters are known well in Victo-
ria. They came here first about
eighteen months ago with a farce com-
pany which appeared at the Victo-
ria theatre, and while the company was
here they left it. They soon secured an
engagement at the Tellevic, and month
after month they sang and danced for
the amusement of the frequenters of that
music hall. While here Myrtle Broeze
would have wedded the object of her
affections, being Frank or Malcolm, the
wordsmith, whose combats with Major
Elliott gave amusement to the people of
Victoria. Florence also made a number
of conquests here, but she, as with the
wealthy miner who forsok her sister her
kept more or less aloof from her
admirers. The sisters came from Lind-
say, Ontario.

THE PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

Few New Announcements in This Week's
Issue of the Government Gazette.

The Provincial Gazette issued to-night
will contain the following:
A general notice, by the Le Roi Min-
ing and Smelting Company will be held
at the office of Messrs. Daly & Hamilton,
Toronto, on February 7th, at 8 o'clock,
for the purpose of disposing of the whole
or any portion of the assets of the com-
pany, and for the transaction of any
other business brought before it.
A special general meeting of the share-
holders of the "Golden Gate Mining Com-
pany," of Granville Creek, Limited, will be
held at the office of the company, at 409
Hastings street, Vancouver, on February
3rd, for the purpose of taking into con-
sideration the disposal of the company's
property.

—The Steele Development Syndi-
cate has been registered as an extra
provincial company, with head offices at
108 Leadenhall street, London.
—The Hon. the Lieutenant-governor has
been pleased to accept the resignation of
Arthur Stevenson, of Lethbridge, as a Justice
of the peace for Yale, of R. T. William-
son Herald, of 150-Mile House, (Carlton), as
coroner for Carleton, of John O. M. Mal-
lory, B.A., M.D., as medical health officer
for Revelstoke; and to appoint Fred
Fraser, of Revelstoke, to be a Justice of
the court of revision and appeal for the
Revelstoke division of West Kootenay.

—Dinner sets, tea sets, water sets,
fruit sets, and all kinds of glass, crock-
ery and china at Weller Bros.

—If you are nervous or dyspeptic try Car-
ter's Little Nerve Pills. Dyspepsia makes you
nervous, and nervousness makes you miser-
able, and these little pills cure both.

Along the Waterfront.

According to the United States gov-
ernment forecast of wind and weather
for January, the trade winds will be
found further south and the winds not
so constant in direction as last month.
In the middle North Pacific ocean the
average storm track for January is con-
siderably south of that for December,
and the area of frequent gales may be
expected to extend as low as the thirty-
fifth parallel and reach across the entire
ocean. North of the fortieth paral-
lel across the entire ocean, and north
of the thirty-fifth parallel in the western
part of the ocean, these gales may fre-
quently be accompanied by hail or snow.
During the month dangerous gales fre-
quently visit that coast, and extend im-
mediately to the westward of Vancouver
Island and the coast of Washington and
northern part of Oregon, this locality be-
ing the region across which the storms
from the middle North Pacific ocean most
frequently pass upon entering on the
American coast. The average low near
the Mexican Islands will be found to
have deepened somewhat and moved
slightly to the southwest, typhoons are
usually infrequent this month. After
crossing the line coming north, vessels
bound for the west coast of America
may expect frequent squalls, with occa-
sional thunderstorms, in "passing
through the doldrums."

A company of New Yorkers will build
two big steamers on Atlin lake this win-
ter. One will be the Atlin lake ferry,
with speed sufficient to make twelve
round trips daily. The other will be
taken down the Atlin river and run be-
tween Lake and Lake Bennett. A cash
deposit has been made on a large timber
order and several gangs of men are cut-
ting ship timbers in the woods. In a
few days a shipyard is to be estab-
lished on Atlin lake. Another party
survey the Atlin river to see if a large
steamer can safely be taken down. G.
A. Robinson, an English marine en-
gineer, is drawing the plans for new
boats.

A despatch from San Francisco says:
The steamship Queen arrived to-day
from Seattle and way ports, after a very
rough trip. Heavy winds prevailed dur-
ing the voyage, and on leaving the Sound
the weather was unusually severe. When
100 miles southeast of Cape Flattery,
Charles Richman, a quartermaster,
whose home is in San Francisco, was
washed overboard. Every effort was
made to save the young man, but it was
not possible to locate him. After re-
maining near the scene of the accident
for some time, the vessel proceeded
south.

At the annual meeting of the stock-
holders and trustees of the Washington
& Alaska Steamship Company the old
board of trustees was re-elected. The
board in turn re-elected the old corps of
officers, made up as follows: President,
H. C. Wallace; vice-president, E. S.
Hamilton; secretary, George McD. Ar-
ley; treasurer, Fred. Dodwell.

The price paid by L. A. Martinez, of
Guayquil, for the steamer Fastnet was
\$20,000. She will leave shortly for
Guayquil and will run between that
port and San Francisco. She formerly
before coming around the coast to go
into the Alaskan business ran between
Halifax and Prince Edward Island.

News has been received from New
Westminster that the Fraser is frozen
over for the first time in some years.
The steamer Beaver is fast in the ice.
A report which reached here that the
steamer Princess Louise was also fast is
denied by the C.P.N. Co.

The owners of the steamer City of
Honolulu, now lying a wreck at Honolu-
lu, have decided to place her on the
market and ask \$20,000 for her. If
this price cannot be obtained she will
be repaired and sent to the coast for
sale.

Collier Siam passed out on her way to
San Francisco with coal from Departure
Bay this morning.

THE CLAUQUEURS.

To the Editor: The disgraceful ex-
hibition by a number of those present
at last night's meeting should not be
permitted to occur again. A very large
proportion of the parties meeting the dis-
turbance and annoying some of the
speakers were not electors of the city,
and some means should be taken to pre-
vent the pecking of any meeting for any
purpose whatever. Let the admission
be by ticket, and issued only to those
who are entitled to vote on the question
at issue.
PRO BONO PUBLICO.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Charles Ross is at the Driard.
Mr. W. Smith, of Vancouver, is at the
Dominion.
Dr. Frank M. Boyle, of Bennett Lake, is
at the Dominion.
R. McBride, from Vancouver, is here,
and is at the Driard.
J. Palmer, from Chemainus, is here,
and staying at the Victoria.
Capt. H. H. Lloyd, the well known Seat-
le sport, is a guest at the Oriental.
C. E. Fiedt, M.P.E., is on a visit to
the city, and has registered at the Driard.
Price Ellison, M.P.E., arrived from Van-
couver last night. He is at the Driard.
Alex. Henderson, of Vancouver, is pay-
ing the city a visit, and is at the Driard.
J. Brady, of Lincoln, Eng., is on a visit
to the city. He is staying at the Hotel
Victoria.

Capt. Palmer, R.M.A., returned by the
E. and N. train to-day from a hunting trip
to Nanaimo.
Mr. and Mrs. Smith arrived by train
this morning from Chemainus. They are
at the Occidental.
Miss Mary Williams, of Butte, Mont.,
is spending a few days in the city, and
is at the Dominion.

Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, of Halifax, ar-
riving this morning, and are registered
at the Hotel Victoria.
G. H. Wood, in company with Mrs.
Wood, arrived last night from Vancouver,
and are at the Driard Hotel.
A. Chappelle, a prominent mining man
of Green gold, is in town on his home-
ward journey from Los Angeles.
J. W. Ward, R. R. Ward and J. Howe
just landed here from Dawson. The
Driard Hotel is their temporary place of abode.
Fred. G. Gill, manager, and Harry
Pennington, agent of the "Hay Wagon"
billed for the Victoria theatre on the 11th,
are at the Victoria.

Mrs. Murray, wife of the stalwart mem-
ber of the local provincial police staff,
was a passenger on the Walla Walla to
San Francisco last night.

P. E. Morse, an advance representative of
Hoyt's "A Contented Woman," which is
billed for the Victoria theatre on the 11th
is a guest at the Victoria.

CAFE COD CRANBERRIES, per lb. 17½¢
CHOICE NAVALS, per doz. 30¢

MIXED NUTS (for one week only), 15¢ lb.

SUGAR, 20 lbs. \$1.00
SAGO, 20 lbs. 1.00
TAPIOCA, 20 lbs. 1.00
COOKING RAISINS, 12 lbs. 1.00

FIGS, PEELS, RAW SUGAR, LUMPS at Lowest Prices for Quality.

HARDRESS CLARKE.

Victoria, B.C., Jan. 4, 1899.

Dear Sir: The past year has
marked a great change in this
store. It is a better store; it has
a larger stock; it does a bigger
business. The increase in Decem-
ber over last December was 50 per
cent. The store is 50 per cent bet-
ter than it was last year. It
wouldn't have done 50 per cent
more business if it wasn't. We
have three well tried business
principles: Cash, because no mer-
chant can do a credit business on
as close a margin as a cash busi-
ness; one price, because it is abso-
lutely fair; "a right price needs no
changing," something must be put
on before it can be taken off; your
money back if you want it, because
we have confidence in what we
sell. We make but one condition,
goods must be returned in as good
condition as they are taken out.
You wouldn't expect us to take
them back if they were not. We
won't kick, growl, or insist on
your taking something else. Just
your money back as cheerfully as
we took it. Won't you give us a
chance to sell you your next lot
of clothing? Come in and look our
stock over anyway.
Very truly yours,
W. G. CAMERON,
The acknowledged cheapest Cash
Clothing in Victoria, 55 Johnson
street.

NEWS OF THE GOLDFIELDS.

Chilkat Indians Secure Firewater, and
Getting Drunk Go on the
Warpath.

Miners Frozen on the Trail—News of the
Klondike Creeks Moré Finds
at Atlin.

Reports are brought from Pyramid Har-
bor by passengers who reached Vancouver
by the steamer Rosalie and who arrived
here last evening by the Chatterer that
the Chilkat Indians are terrorizing the
white inhabitants of Pyramid Harbor,
near Skagway, and have threatened to
massacre them. The night before Christ-
mas white men appeared at the Chilkat
village with a big supply of whisky, which
was sold to the Indians without reserve.
The entire tribe got drunk Christmas
and with knives and guns compelled all
the whites in that locality to leave.

On reaching Indian River the first re-
ported miners were informed that two
men, names unknown, had frozen to death
on the Yukon, between Fort Selkirk and
Dawson. They were guarding a scow load
of frozen dressed beef and pork, and an
exceptionally cold night in November.
Several tons of mail for Dawson are
blocked at Lake Bennett awaiting ice
transportation. The winter has been so
open that Lake Bennett remained un-
frozen to December 23.

A late arrival from Dawson thus sums
up the news of the various creeks as late
as December 1st. The first freeze-up started
work in nearly all of the creeks and great
news was expected at the time we left.
The miners kept track during the winter of
how much gold he is taking out by wash-
ing out occasional pans and striking an
average. The word from Sulphur was
that a large number of the men were ap-
proaching bedrock, but as yet the situation
remained unchanged. Bonanza has shown up
gold in several new places. Dominion is
proving herself a second Bonanza. Thistle
creek is making great strides into popu-
larity. The beaches are proving their
richness in every way. Bonanza and Bi-
dominion are doing fully as well as last
year. On the Atlin country, the new
Dominion 850 to the pan has been taken
out at times.
On the 10th, 18 and 19 above, Sulphur Creek,
\$1.10 to the pan is the average of bed-
rock.

The number of road houses have been
opened out at the various creeks. Claim
owners in some instances have turned
part of their cabins into lodgings and are
doing a profitable business caring for the
many travellers.
"Rev. Dickey has started a comfortable
reading room in the Presbyterian church
at the forks of Bonanza and Eldorado
creeks. It is well supplied with period-
icals, sent warm and pleasant at all
times. It is open to travellers."

From Skagway comes news of more
floods in the Atlin country. Five new
creeks, important quartz discoveries and
one ill-fated stampede, in the record since
the last news was received from the
camp.
O'Donnell River and a number of tribu-
taries is the latest stream that has re-
cently been found to carry gold in pay-
ing quantities. The river is not nearly all
done up. Little prospecting has been
done, but the reports are favorable.
Horse Creek, Canyon Creek, Branch Creek
and Carbon Creek will all have to be
added to Atlin's list of gold streams. Def-
inite information as to the value, how-
ever, is not at this time obtainable.
A notable lake was the scene of the
latest stampede and when several hun-
dred prospectors got back to Atlin after
the long search for gold they changed the
long name to Sucker Lake. Some one
found the lake and staked a claim with-
out prospecting. The news reached Atlin
in all sorts of magnified forms, and the
usual stampede resulted.

THE CURE OF ASTHMA.

Libbig's Asthma Cure will cure Asthma,
Hay Asthma or Hay Fever. Hundreds of
people in four continents will say so. It
is a high-class medicine, endorsed by med-
ical men, and used by the best people in
all parts of the civilized world.
A free trial bottle will be sent to any
sufferer by mail prepaid. If you are af-
flicted, send your name and address to
The Libbig Co., 179 King street west, To-
ronto, and say you saw this free offer
in the Victoria Times.

Pianos and Organs, best quality at
lowest prices and easy terms, at 65
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SNOWFLAKE FLOUR \$1.10
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CHOCOLATE CREAM, per lb. 15¢
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and require all room the possible,
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20 PER CENT. 20

ON ALL CASH SALES.

NO RESERVE.

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Ladies' Companions, Purse; great variety
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Made from pure grape cream of tartar

A SEARCHING EXAMINATION

The Younger Stoddart on the Rack For Almost Two Hours at the Police Court This Morning.

An Order issued for the Return to Pennock of All Goods Excepting the Diamond Ring.

For almost two hours this morning the younger Stoddart, the chief witness for the prosecution in the Stoddart-Pennock case, was subjected to a searching cross-examination at the hands of A. L. Belyea. At its conclusion Mr. Stoddart appeared at subsequent sittings, as his presence was indispensable. This view was not accepted, however, by the court. The counsel for the prosecution directed considerable attention to showing up the previous record of the witness, stress being laid upon his attempted theft of \$2,000 two years ago from his father.

Continuing, the witness said that upon returning from San Francisco some time ago he brought with him a certain amount of jewellery.

Mr. Belyea—Did you get these goods through the customs without paying duty?

Witness—I refuse to answer. The magistrate ruled that he must answer, and witness said that he did not say the duty. He was then in the employ of Mason & Co., and brought the goods in for them, but he afterwards lodged an information against Mason & Co. for smuggling. He did this because Mason & Co. would not pay what they owed him. They owed him for smuggling the goods and for wages.

Mr. Belyea—You made a demand on them for so much money and they wouldn't pay it, and you went and informed on them, eh?

Witness—That's about the size of it. Mr. Belyea—How many times have you been here in the police court for thieving?

Witness—Once. Mr. Belyea—Do you remember stealing \$2,000 from your father?

Witness—Yes. Mr. Belyea—You took over \$2,000 and hid it in a closet of the New York hotel, didn't you?

Witness—I did. Mr. Belyea—When you went to the bartender and offered him half if he would go and get it, didn't you?

Witness—I don't remember. Mr. Belyea, continuing the cross-examination, asked witness if he had seen the detectives in connection with the case mentioned?

Witness—Yes. Mr. Belyea—Where did you see them?

Witness—At the police station. Mr. Belyea—What were you doing there?

Witness—Oh! they asked me to come in. Mr. Belyea—Didn't you tell the police that if you had the opportunity you would steal every cent your father had?

Witness—No. Mr. Belyea—Didn't Pennock make that assertion for you?

Witness—No. Mr. Belyea—Were you in Pennock's on the 11th?

Witness—No. Mr. Belyea—Are you sure? Better look at the calendar again and refresh your memory.

Witness—I see you haven't moved it. I thought you said you were going to. Never mind. When were you last in your father's store?

Witness said he was last in the store on Saturday, 10th of December, and last saw the ring in Pennock's possession. He saw Pennock on the following Monday. His father supplied him with tools and he went to work with Pennock, who was doing most of Stoddart's repair work. He had his father's postoffice keys for some time.

Mr. Belyea—While at Pennock's did you know the combination of your father's safe?

Witness—No. Mr. Belyea—Did you at any time know the combination of the safe?

Witness—No. Mr. Belyea—I want that down, for it is of some importance, although not true.

Mr. Belyea—Do you know the combination now?

Witness—No. Mr. Belyea—What do those figures mean which you put up on Pennock's wall then?

Witness—I never put up any figures. Mr. Belyea—Would you recognize your figures if you saw them?

Witness—Yes. Continuing, witness said that on Monday, the 12th, when he saw Pennock he got a little money from Pennock. He took the 1st and 25th of December he received from Pennock about \$10. On 12th December he didn't know what he owed Pennock. Pennock didn't pay him \$10 on the 13th, although he owed him something.

Mr. Belyea—He says he gave you \$30 and you don't know who is right?

Witness—It was less than \$30. Mr. Belyea—Have you paid it?

Witness—No, I haven't yet. On the 12th or 13th of December Pennock had paid witness between 50 cents and \$1 and about \$10 in all during the month. He last received money from Pennock on the Tuesday before New Year to the amount of about 50 cents.

Mr. Belyea—At this time you were not working?

Witness—No. Mr. Belyea—And your father had stopped your credit?

Witness—Yes. Mr. Belyea—At this time, Pennock didn't owe you money?

Witness—No. Mr. Belyea—Why did he give it to you?

Witness—For the last number of years he has lent me money almost continuously, which I repaid by working for him. Mr. Belyea—Was the request for \$50 to get out of the country a bona fide request or one of your fancy detective games?

Witness—I tell you no more.

Mr. Belyea—Oh, that system suited you better. It would go farther. Mr. Belyea—Did you discuss with Pennock in his shop at any time who took the ring?

Witness—No. Mr. Belyea—Who did you make your negotiations with for the meeting at Dr. Hall's office?

Witness—I met Calvert and told him I would try and get Pennock up there. I took him up, showed him the different rooms and went down with Calvert and told my father and they went up to meet my father and they discussed the matter of the ring with my father on the 25th.

Mr. Belyea—What did you tell your father about the ring on that occasion?

Witness—I met him at the door and he told me that I would never come back. Mr. Belyea—Tell me what you said.

Witness—I told him the ring was in Pennock's possession.

Mr. Belyea—You knew it was in his possession?

Witness—Oh, yes. Mr. Belyea—You had it yourself between the time it was in your father's and Pennock's possession?

Witness said his father did not believe his story at the time.

Mr. Belyea—That didn't worry you very well, so you had to try something else; so you went next day to Pennock and borrowed 50 cents. Isn't that right?

Witness—That's right. Mr. Belyea—You had some tools in Dr. Hall's office, had you not, and did work there?

Witness—Yes. Mr. Belyea—Did he know you were working there?

Witness—No; I had the liberty, though, to use his office.

Witness—No; I had the liberty, though, to use his office. Mr. Belyea—Witness said that during the week in which he had been planning to trap Pennock he had been borrowing money from Pennock and would up by a demand for \$50 in Dr. Hall's office.

Mr. Belyea—It was part and parcel of your clever detective work?

Witness—Oh, I didn't consider it clever.

Mr. Belyea—Neither do I, the way you managed it.

Witness said he was very anxious to get the diamond back, because he knew he was accused of its theft.

Mr. Belyea—You knew more than that, didn't you?

Witness—No. The reason why information was not at once laid against Pennock was because he was afraid Pennock might dispose of the ring if a fuss was made, and witness was very anxious to get the ring back.

The ring was recovered on the 20th, when witness signed the paper referred to in his evidence in chief. He was in Pennock's on four occasions on that date. On the fourth occasion on his refusing to sign the paper Pennock told him to get out and do as he pleased.

Mr. Belyea—Didn't you threaten him?

Witness—No; I said I would tell my father.

Mr. Belyea—But you had told him a week previously?

Witness—Yes. Mr. Belyea—You weren't telling him any more, were you?

Mr. Belyea then read the document setting forth that witness had stolen the diamond; that Pennock did not know it was stolen; that it was hereby returned to witness; and that accused was not to be included in any sum whatsoever.

Mr. Belyea—Did you ever have any dealings with the city pawnbrokers?

Witness—On one occasion.

Mr. Belyea—I suppose you will tell me that that is when you pawned your bicycle?

Witness—I never pawned one. I sold it.

Mr. Belyea—Didn't you pawn a bicycle and watch at Landsberg's, which your father afterwards redeemed?

Witness—No. Mr. Belyea—What dealing do you refer to?

Witness—I sold Landsberg a watch about year ago.

Mr. Belyea—Where did you get it?

Mr. Belyea—Did you pay for it?

Witness—Yes. Mr. Belyea—Out of the \$2,000 you tried to steal from your father?

Witness—No; I didn't steal \$2,000 from him.

Mr. Belyea—No; but you pretty nearly did, didn't you?

Witness didn't think his father was in much danger of losing \$2,000.

Mr. Belyea asked witness if he remembered being in the American hotel some time ago, and of his ordering drinks, and that having no money he threw up a ring with a red stone in it, which the bartender said was good for two rounds of drinks; that witness had replied that there were plenty more where that came from, and that he would do the same for all he had if he had the chance.

Witness replied that he knew nothing of the matter, and didn't even know where the American hotel was situated. Neither did he remember of having a back and driving down to the Coach and Horse on the Esquimalt road.

Mr. Belyea here reminded the witness of his statement that he had never informed on anyone but the Mason firm, and asked him if he remembered the Meyer case. Witness replied that he had nothing to do with that case, although he knew to what Mr. Belyea referred.

Witness last saw the ring in his father's store early in the month, and was amazed at the resemblance to the one taken from his father's on the 14th. Asked to describe the ring, he outlined its appearance and its similarity to his father's. The stone was of uncommon style and weight. He had seen none like it in the year.

Witness denied also that when in Dr. Hall's office he had made the statement that he had robbed the old man, and that he had taken the ring. He did on that occasion, ask Mr. Pennock if he had the stone in the ring.

Further cross-examination, witness said that his representation to Pennock that he wanted money to leave the country was untrue, and that it was not done for the purpose of obtaining the diamond, nor of obtaining money, but to see how far his friendship for witness went. He admitted that the test was satisfactory, and he found out exactly what Pennock thought of him. The final "friendship" test came on the day he signed the document before referred to.

Mr. Belyea—in other words, you found that Pennock's friendship wouldn't go the length of implicating himself to free you?

Witness—No; I didn't need freeing.

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limited that the difficulty under which the defence labored was that "this clever young man" had been manufacturing evidence for a week, and that it was now sought to get all these conversations in as evidence against the accused. The question was allowed.

Witness—went back to my father and told him that Pennock had presented a document for my signature incriminating me. I also told him the contents of the matter over, and then called upon a party in the store to come forward and told him he wanted to hear.

Mr. Belyea—I object; we are getting evidence off the street.

Mr. Peters—I will stop him at the proper time.

Witness—In the presence of this man my father told me to go and sign any paper. I then went and signed it.

Replying to the court witness said that it was early in the year that he visited Pennock and saw him making a key.

To Mr. Peters the witness said that he did not say in the conversation in Dr. Hall's office that he robbed the old man, but that he had injured him too much.

To Mr. Belyea witness said he meant by that that his father had been put to great expense through the drinking habits of witness, and had no reference to the \$2,000 evidence; his brother once caused his arrest for stealing materials.

Before adjourning Mr. Peters said that some articles had been seized under the search warrant, which the prosecution was unable to identify, and that in consequence he would ask for their return to the defendant. Mr. Belyea asked in doing so that the information should be withdrawn, an arrangement to which Mr. Peters refused to consent. Finally the complainant informed his counsel that he was not through investigating the matter, having written to the whole sale houses to ascertain if they had supplied Pennock with such goods. Mr. Belyea ridiculed such a step, and said it was a gross violation of the process of law, as every jeweller in the city might carry such goods and the articles could not be identified. The court decided that under the circumstances he thought he was obliged to return the goods, and direction was accordingly issued to that effect.

The court then rose until 2 o'clock.

After luncheon Mr. Belyea made a motion for dismissal, which was refused, and the accused was then put on the stand.

Mr. Pennock denied the larger part of Stoddart's evidence, the stories of the duplicate key, combination marks on the wall etc., being denied entirely. The diamond, he said, had been brought to him by Fred, who represented that he had got it in a saloon. He had been deceived to Dr. Hall's office by Fred, who said that he had a proposition to lay before him.

Mr. Peters is cross-examining the accused at time of going to press.

CRUDE OIL ON COUNTRY ROADS.

Remarkable Results of Experiments Made With Its Use in Iowa.

Major M. Meigs, a civil engineer of Keokuk, Iowa, made a short address at yesterday's session of the Standard Oil Company's Association, which, in the opinion of many, was the most interesting part of the day's work, says the St. Louis Republic.

He opened a new field of investigation, and proposed experiments in securing good roads along a line between two points of a few localities in the east. It is his opinion that the use of crude oil as a panacea for bad roads is a mistake, and that road material is hard to obtain.

He said his attention was first directed to using oil on the highways by reading a newspaper clipping from a Pennsylvania town. It seems that a leaky oil pipe near the town in question was responsible for the discovery. This pipe was near a place in the road that was invariably impassable during the season of spring and fall rains. When the leak occurred in the pipe the ground became saturated to some extent with oil, and very soon it was noticed that the mud dried and the surface of the earth became hard and remained so. It appears that so notorious was this piece of bad road that the effect of the oil upon it became a matter of so much comment that presently the experiment was repeated in other localities, and with the same effect.

Major Meigs said that he sent a letter to the officials of the Standard Oil Company and asked them to furnish him some crude oil for experimental purposes. They responded by sending him 150 barrels, with their compliments and wishes for success. Some eight barrels of this oil have been used on a notoriously muddy

road near Keokuk, with most satisfactory results.

Major Meigs said that it was no trouble anywhere to keep dry roads in good condition at minimum expense. Oil will prevent the earth from becoming wet by forming a waterproof coat, so far as he has carried on experiments, a barrel of crude oil is sufficient for a strip of road 100 feet long and 12 feet wide. The cost of the oil at the wells is about 50 cents a barrel. No other material, he said, is so cheap and so other will prove so effective. In conclusion, he said that he would send oil to all wishing to make experiments if they would pay the freight. Major Meigs' speech caused a great deal of comment. To the delegates it seemed to open an entirely new field. Many questions were asked him, all of which he answered as the information warranted. He explained the well known theory that oil and water will not mix, and made it apply to the question of good roads. The earth was porous enough, he said, to retain oil and caused it to shed water, so that where the oil took hold moisture must depart, and naturally the earth became compact.

It is maintained that no roads are so good as dirt ones, when they are dry, and none so cheap. In many localities material must be brought long distances, and consequently is quite costly. But from what Major Meigs said it was thought possible that with the aid of crude oil earth could be utilized at a much less cost than macadam and gravel, even when the latter was near at hand.

CANADIAN BRIEFS.

Charlottetown, Jan. 4.—Application was made by the Conservatives for a recount of the ballots cast in the election in East Prince. The returning officer, who is the secretary of state to ascertain whether or not the application was made in time. The minister of justice suggested that inasmuch as Monday was not a Dominion holiday, the application should have been filed not later than Monday. The sheriff has declared Mr. Bell elected.

Winnipeg, Jan. 4.—Two men entered the office of Joseph Hanover, treasurer of Argyle municipality, at Balcarres, today, and asked him to pay their taxes. While he was looking over the books the men covered him with revolvers and took \$700 from the safe and made their escape.

Johnay is seated at the piano reading a dime novel.

Johnay's Mother (from above)—Johnay, why aren't you practising?

Johnay—I am, ma.

Johnay's Mother—Well, I don't hear anything.

Johnay—Well, I'm practising the pauses.

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DIED.

SCHROEDER-In this city, on the 5th inst. Ella, beloved wife of William Schroeder, aged 23 years, and a native of Woodstock, Ontario.

The funeral will take place from the family residence, No. 73 Menzies street, James Bay, on Saturday, at 2 p.m. Friends will please accept this intimation.

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The hills of the valley By young graves weep. The daisies love to dally Where maidens sleep. May they bloom in beauty vying Never wane Where the earthly part is lying. Florence Vane!—Philip Pendleton Cooke.